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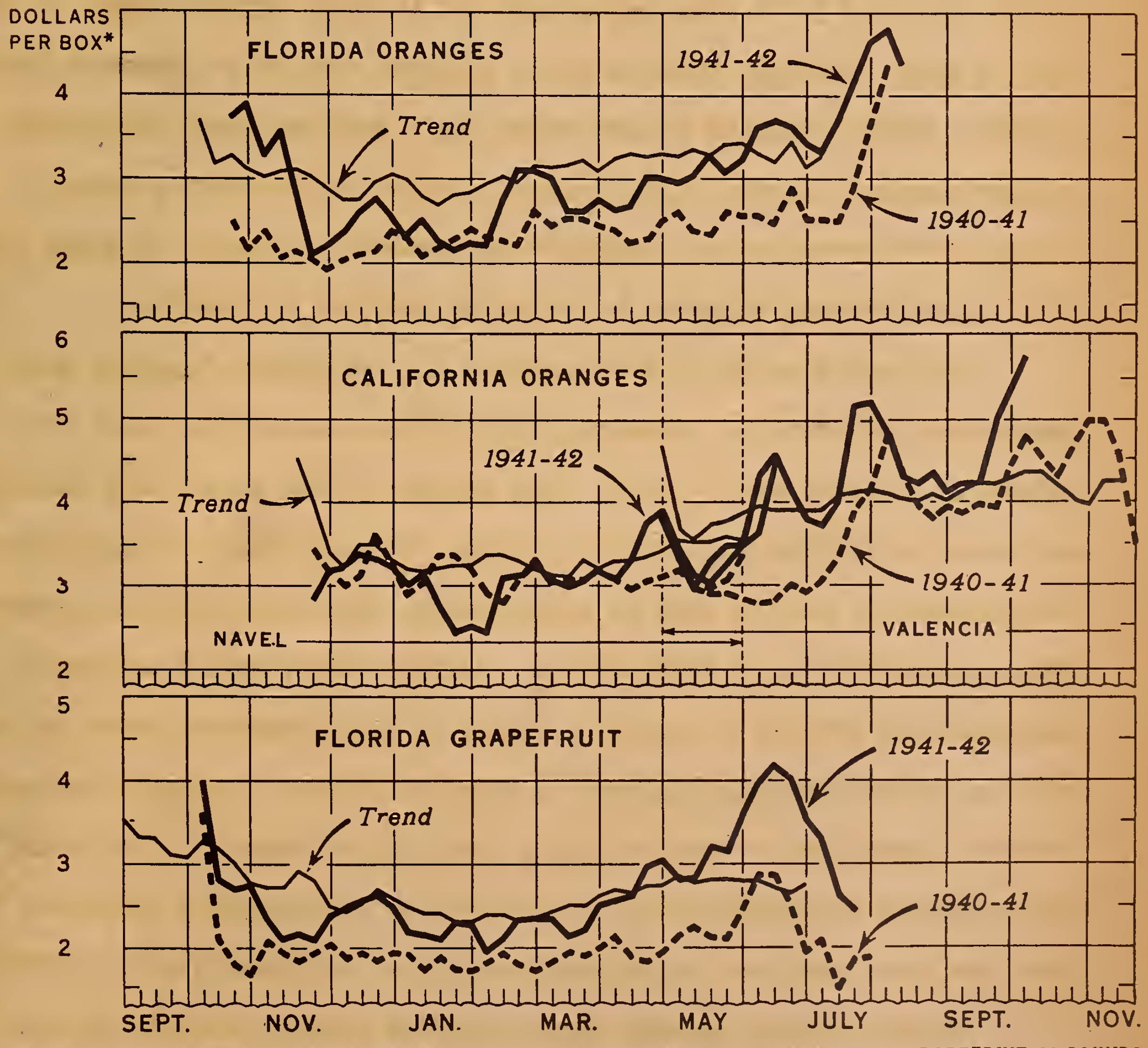
THE Fruit SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TFS-65 BAE October 1942

ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT: WEIGHTED AUCTION PRICES AT NEW YORK, NORMAL SEASONAL TREND^Δ AND 1940-41



*FLORIDA ORANGES, 90 POUNDS NET PER BOX; CALIFORNIA ORANGES, 70 POUNDS; FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT, 80 POUNDS
ΔARITHMETIC MEAN OF THE EIGHT MIDDLE PRICES FOR EACH WEEK OF THE 12-YEAR PERIOD, 1927-38

U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 32251 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Summary

Fruit growers, in general, will receive higher prices for their crops in 1943 than they received this year. Consumer ability to purchase fruits will be greater than in 1942. If supply and demand were to continue to govern fresh fruit prices, materially higher prices would be received by growers of those fruit crops which turn out to be in smaller supply in 1943 than in 1942. However, price controls probably will be an important factor in 1943. Prices received by growers of pears sold for fresh consumption averaged close to parity in the summer of 1942. If the parity price of apples in October were to be adjusted for seasonal variation it would then be only slightly higher than the actual price received by growers.

The fruit crop in 1943-44 probably will be slightly smaller than the bumper crop in 1942-43. Commercial apple production probably will be materially smaller than in 1942. Pear production may be slightly smaller, and grape production only a little larger. Since military and lend-lease requirements in 1943-44 will be substantially above those for the preceding year, considerably less fruit will be available for civilian consumers. The decrease from 1942-43 in the total supply of fruits marketed fresh probably will be greater than the decrease in total production. Although the amount of fruit canned may be smaller than a year earlier because of tin plate restrictions, the amount dried is likely to be substantially increased so that the total used for canning and drying will be larger than in 1942-43.

At this time it appears likely that the 1942-43 weighted average price received by growers for oranges and grapefruit (sold for fresh consumption

and for processing) will be at least 15 percent and 5 percent higher respectively than the weighted average in 1941-42. The orange and grapefruit crops that will be marketed from this fall to next may easily be the largest on record. However, the demand for both of these fruits for processing, as well as for fresh use, will be exceptionally great. Large quantities of concentrated orange juice are desired for lend-lease shipment, and it is probable that the grapefruit juice pack will be of record size.

The War Production Board, through a recent order, acted to prevent the depletion of canned fruit and juice stocks before the 1943 pack comes on the market. This order prohibits canners from shipping more than a specified percentage of their packs available for civilian consumption during certain periods. For instance, not more than 70 percent of their total civilian supply can be shipped prior to April 1, 1943. Since the civilian demand for canned fruits this season at ceiling prices is greater than the supply available, there would have been little or no stocks available toward the end of the current season if inventory controls had not been instituted.

-- October 30, 1942

CITRUS

BACKGROUND.- The trend in orange production has been steadily upward during the past 20 years. This upward trend has been particularly marked in the production of Valencias in California and of all oranges in Florida. During the decade 1919 to 1929 grapefruit production followed a gradual upward trend. Since that period the increase has been more pronounced, with production in Texas increasing at a more rapid rate than production in other areas. The extremely low prices received for citrus fruits from 1930 to 1932 were largely a result of increasing production and decreasing consumer purchasing power. Since 1932 prices have averaged below pre-depression levels as a result of sharply increased production.

The orange and grapefruit crops that will be marketed from this fall to next may easily be the largest on record. On October 1 it was indicated that the production of oranges, excluding California Valencias, would total 58.6 million boxes compared with 53.8 million in 1941-42. The production of grapefruit, excluding California "other" varieties, was indicated to total 45.2 million boxes compared with 38.7 million in the preceding season.

The demand for both of these fruits for processing will be exceptionally great since large quantities of concentrated orange juice are desired for lend-lease shipment, and the pack of grapefruit juice may be of record size. Supplies of oranges and grapefruit for fresh sale will be large during the winter and spring of 1943, but consumer demand continues to increase.

Retail price ceilings have been established for fresh citrus, excluding grapefruit, at the highest price prevailing from September 28 to October 2. Retail price ceilings of fresh grapefruit have been fixed in such a manner that they will average roughly 10 cents per grapefruit, or the retailer's cost plus 2-1/2 cents, whichever is lower. The 10 cent price for grapefruit represents the average retail price for grapefruit in localities in which it was sold during the period September 28 to October 2. During this period California was the only State shipping oranges and grapefruit, and orange and grapefruit prices were close to their seasonal peaks.

It is likely that the 1942-43 weighted average price received by growers for oranges and grapefruit (sold for fresh consumption and for processing) will be at least 15 percent and 5 percent higher respectively than the weighted average in 1941-42.

APPLES

BACKGROUND.- Production of apples has fluctuated widely in volume in the past 30 years largely as a result of year-to-year changes in growing conditions. However, there has been a moderate downward trend in apple production since the peak year 1914. The number of apple trees has decreased greatly in the past 30 years. This decrease has been caused by the abandonment of farm orchards, normal mortality, the removal of low-yielding trees, and loss from droughts, storms, and freezes. Apple prices have recovered markedly from depression levels and in the 1941-42 season averaged 60 percent above the low reached in 1932-33.

The United States average price received by apple growers on October 15 was $1.14 per bushel, 77 percent of parity. If the parity price in October were to be adjusted for seasonal variation it would then be only slightly higher than the actual price received by growers. Last season the price increased more than the normal seasonal amount from September to June. The October 15 price this year was about 30 percent higher than that on October 15 a year ago. Auction prices of all leading varieties of Western apples at New York in the week ended October 16 averaged approximately 25 percent higher than in the comparable week in 1941. Apple growers in general probably will receive the highest average prices for their crop since 1929.

The commercial apple crop was estimated, as of October 1, to total 128.4 million bushels, about 5 percent more than in 1941. Production in the major producing areas is well above that of last year with the exception of Washington where the crop is expected to be only 1 percent greater. In 1943 the apple crop is likely to be materially smaller than in 1942.

PEARS

BACKGROUND.- Pear production has about doubled in the last 20 years. The increase occurred largely in the Pacific Coast States, where during the 5-year period 1936-40 two thirds of the total United States pear crop was produced.

In 1934-38 approximately 18 percent of the total pear crop was marketed outside of this country. In this period about 30 percent of the canned pack and 76 percent of the dried pack were exported. Substantial quantities of fresh pears were also exported. In the 1942-43 season practically all of the dried pears will be shipped under lend-lease.

On October 1 it was estimated that the 1942 pear crop would total 30.5 million bushels, about 1 million bushels greater than in 1941. Bartlett production in the Pacific Coast States was indicated to total 15.4 million bushels compared with 15.6 million last year, and production of late variety pears was indicated to total 5.0 million bushels, slightly larger than a year ago. Production in 1943 may be slightly smaller than in 1942

Prices of California Bartlett pears at the New York auction have averaged considerably higher this season than last. The crop is indicated to be slightly smaller, and the demand by canners and fresh fruit consumers has increased over last year.

The situation with regard to fall and winter pears is more favorable than last year even though production is slightly larger. The effect on prices of increased consumer demand this fall and winter will more than offset the adverse effects of a slightly larger production. Little difficulty should be encountered in marketing these pears as far as the demand situation is concerned. In September auction prices of Bosc and D'Anjou pears at New York averaged considerably above prices in September 1941.

GRAPES

BACKGROUND.- Immediately after the enactment of prohibition, prices of grapes were high and large acreages were planted in California. As a result, grape production increased rapidly until 1928. From then until 1936 production declined because of a reduction in bearing acreage, relatively unfavorable weather, and in some years severe damage from insects. The large production of grapes in the last few years has been the result of adequate water supplies, favorable growing conditions, and a slight increase in bearing acreage.

Grape prices declined rapidly with the increase in production in the early 1920's and remained at fairly low levels throughout the 1930's. In 1941 the second largest grape crop on record sold at an average price of $23.82 per ton, the highest since 1929. This relatively high price was the result of increases in demand from the Government and from the regular trade for raisin grapes for drying, crushing, and fresh table use.

On October 1 grape production was indicated to total 2.5 million tons compared with 2.7 million in 1941. The 1941 crop was the second largest on record. The 1942 crop in California was indicated to total 2.3 million tons, 8 percent less than last year. In 1941 a total of 836,000 tons of the raisin variety crop was dried, and the remainder went to wineries and for fresh table use.

This season the largest possible pack of raisins is needed to fill requirements of the United Nations. Government programs to support prices and restrict uses of raisin varieties (discussed in the August issue of this report) have been set up, and it is believed that they will insure a pack of raisins somewhere in line with the needs of the United Nations. Between 1,120,000 and 1,160,000 tons of raisin grape varieties may be dried this year. The raisin pack would then total between 280,000 and 290,000 tons compared with 209,000 tons in 1941.

The total supply of raisins (pack plus carry-over from the 1941-42 season) probably will be from 30 to 35 percent greater than the supply in 1941-42, but military and lend-lease needs will be such that the carry-over into the 1943-44 season probably will be little, if any, greater than the carry-over into the present season. The amount of raisins available for civilians probably will total considerably more than the average amount consumed by civilians in 1941. The utilization of 1,120,000 to 1,160,000 tons of grapes for drying would leave only approximately 1,147,000 tons to 1,187,000 tons of California grapes for other uses (wine and juice production, and fresh consumption), compared with 1,711,000 tons last year.

CIVILIAN DEMAND FOR CANNED FRUITS IN 1942-43

The establishment of price ceilings on canned fruits has increased the need for an economic analysis that can be used as a basis for estimating the civilian demand for canned fruits. Indications are that without ceilings, prices of canned fruits in general in the 1942-43 marketing season would have been about 15 percent higher than the average that will exist under price ceilings. When prices are artifically held below levels that would have resulted from the normal interplay of supply and demand an "economic" shortage of the commodity in question will arise. This does not necessarily mean that a shortage from the nutritional standpoint will exist. In the instance of canned fruits, the total supply is fixed at the beginning of the season and whenever prices to consumers are held artifically below the levels that would have resulted from the working out of supply and demand conditions, the demand for canned fruits then exceeds the supply. As a result, canned fruit stocks would be depleted before the start of the next season's pack unless some measures were taken to control inventories.

In order to determine the likelihood of an "economic" shortage, an analysis has been made of the average relationships existing between the per capita civilian consumption of canned fruits (excluding juices), prices quoted by canners for canned fruits, and an index of consumer purchasing power. Data for the 21-year period 1921 to 1941 were used. The consumption of canned fruit juices was not included inasmuch as juices are not generally used by civilian consumers for the same purposes as are canned fruits.

The per capita civilian consumption series for canned fruits is composed of 13 individual series derived from pack estimates, imports, exports, and shipments to and from territories, and canners' stock data where these latter were available. Published data on canners' stocks are available only for California packs and the total pack of red sour pitted cherries. Stock data are available on individual packs making up about 55 percent of the total pack of the 13 canned fruits in the 5-year period 1935-39. The lack of stock data for pineapple presents the most serious difficulty because of the importance of pineapple in the total fruit picture and the likelihood that for certain years there would be a considerable difference between beginning and ending stocks. Shipments of pineapple from territories to continental United States are used together with imports in deriving the pineapple series rather than estimates of total pack in territories. These shipments, however, do not necessarily constitute sales out of canners' hands since Hawaiian canners have storage facilities in continental United States. The lack of stock data on pineapple and less important fruits results in an indicated consumption which is larger than the amount actually consumed in years of small consumer demand, and which is smaller than the actual in the years immediately following.

The index of prices paid for canned fruits was based on canners' quoted prices for nine important canned fruits. There are no satisfactory series on retail and wholesale prices covering a period long enough to make them suitable for analytical purposes. The price series used does not include prices for four of the relatively minor fruits used in the consumption series. Even if price data were available for these four fruits, their weights in the index would be so small that the final index would have been little different from the one used in the analysis. It is probable that canners' quoted prices on canned fruits are in general higher than their actual sales prices.

An index of per capita national income payments was used as a measure of consumer ability to purchase canned fruits at given price levels. It is believed that aggregate purchases of canned fruits by farm families represents a fairly sizable portion of total canned fruit purchases. It was for this reason that per capita national income payments rather than per capita nonfarm income payments were used in the analysis.

The analysis indicates that in the 21-year period 1921 to 1941, changes in the quantity of canned fruits consumed per capita of the civilian population were on the average closely associated with changes in canners' quoted prices and the level of per capita national income payments. The square of the multiple correlation coefficient show that approximately 89 percent of the variation in the per capita consumption series is explainable by the two independent variables (price and per capita national income payments). The correlation between the independent variables was small.

Figure 1 shows the average relationship that would be expected between per capita civilian consumption of canned fruits and the index of canners' quoted prices at the estimated 1942-43 level of per capita national income payments.

The analysis indicates that if ceiling prices for canned fruits in 1942-43 had been placed at the average level of prices in the 1941-42 marketing season (P), civilian consumers would have purchased, if available, about .45 cases per capita (Q). However, prices were not held at the 1941-42 average level, but were advanced by the Price Administrator to allow for increases in canners' costs. It is estimated that canners' quoted prices in 1942-43, on a comparable basis with prices in previous years, will average 15 percent above the 1941-42 level. The index would then be at about 140 percent of the 1935-39 average. It is likely that canners' quoted prices under present price ceilings are much nearer to actual sales prices than were quotations in the years covered in the analysis. An adjustment for this apparent lack of comparability was made by increasing the estimated index in 1942-43 by 5 percent.

If the price index averaged 140 percent of the 1935-39 average (P_1) and with per capita national income payments at the estimated 1942-43 level, the analysis indicates that civilian consumers would take, if available, approximately .41 cases per capita (Q_2). Actually it is probable that only about .36 cases per capita will be available for purchase by civilian consumers. 1/ The broken lines D' and D'' in figure 1 indicate the upper and lower limits of the error of individual forecasts. 2/

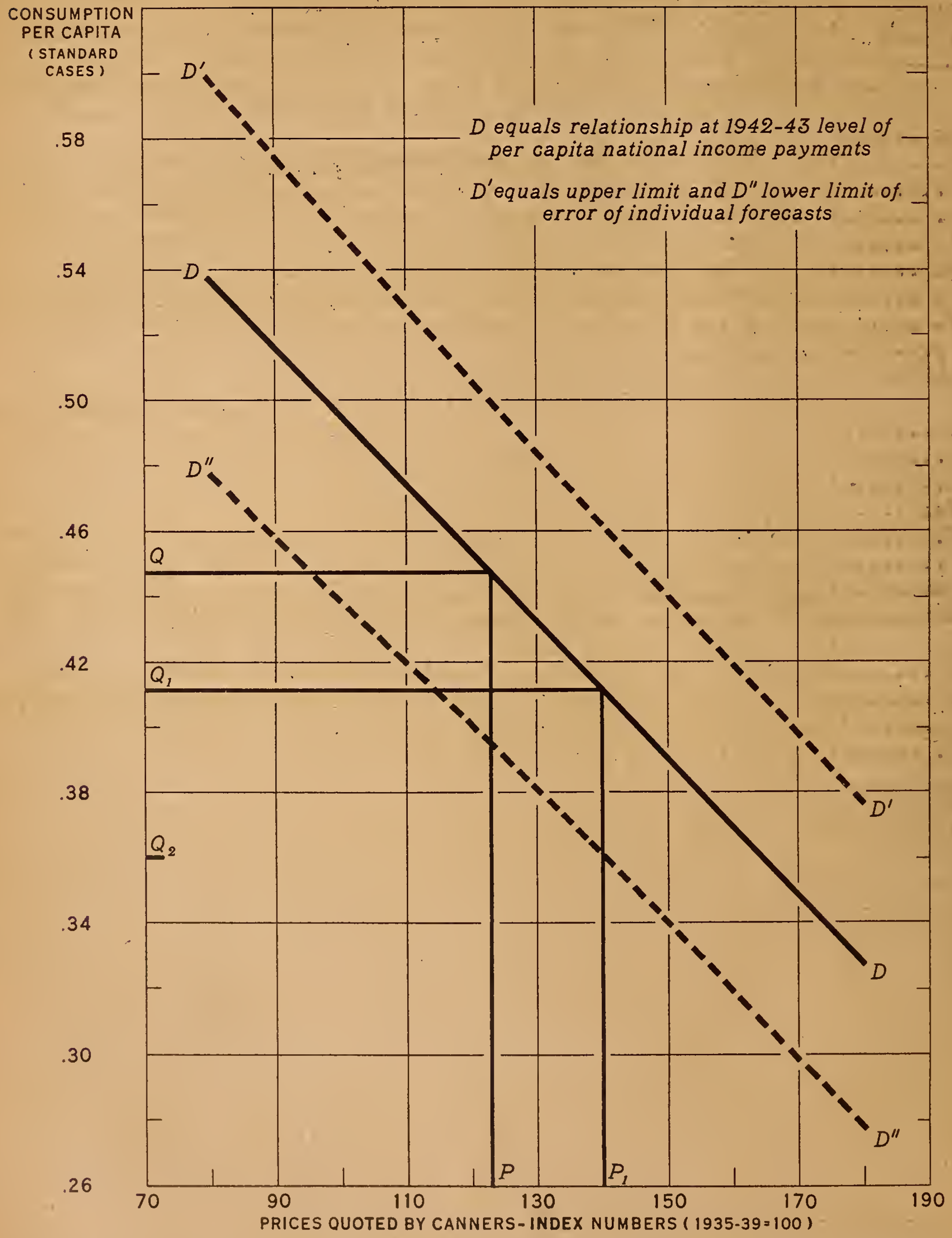
It is likely that the analysis underestimates the quantity of canned fruits that would be desired by civilians at the estimated price level in 1942-43. That is, consumer demand for canned fruits probably has increased more than the increase in per capita national income payments would indicate. This is due to the fact that price ceilings in general and rationing of some commodities have increased the proportion of spendable income which can be used for the purchase of goods which are still available and are not rationed.

F. C. JONES

1/ The estimated .36 cases per capita is the summation of the total amount of canned fruits available to civilians from the 1942-43 packs, canners' stocks at the beginning of the saason, and an estimate of that portion of distributors' stocks at the beginning of the season that would have remained in canners' hands in normal years.

2/ The band around the regression formed by lines D' and D'' has the following statistical meaning. If in every separate problem in forecasting such a band is constructed, the value that actually will occur will be contained in at least 95 percent of them.

CANNED FRUITS: RELATION BETWEEN PER CAPITA CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION AND PRICES QUOTED BY CANNERS AT ESTIMATED 1942-43 LEVEL OF PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME PAYMENTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIGURE 1

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Table 1.- Apples: Production in States having a commercial crop, average 1934-39, annual 1941, and indicated 1942 1/

State or area	Average 1934-39	1941	Indicated 1942	State or area	Average 1934-39	1941	Indicated 1942
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	538	607	739	Wis.	610	810	638
N. H.	700	659	994	Minn.	208	220	158
Vt.	508	664	714	Iowa	303	74	353
Mass.	2,488	2,488	3,520	Mo.	1,501	1,504	1,075
R. I.	270	250	357	Nebr.	338	34	120
Conn.	1,357	1,412	2,030	Kans.	794	406	832
N. Y.	16,183	16,302	17,250	N. Central	21,297	22,688	23,326
N. J.	3,404	2,632	3,397				
Pa.	9,090	8,643	10,802	Ky.	264	519	168
N. Atlantic	34,539	33,657	39,803	Tenn.	317	527	278
				Ark.	771	964	616
Del.	1,156	913	923	S. Central	1,352	2,010	1,062
Md.	1,911	1,905	2,102	Central	22,649	24,698	24,388
Va.	11,035	11,800	13,903				
W. Va.	4,317	4,288	4,818	Mont.	361	382	240
N. C.	1,009	1,505	1,145	Idaho	3,650	2,442	1,891
Ga.	418	525	427	Colo.	1,553	1,510	1,595
S. Atlantic	19,896	20,956	23,328	N. Mex.	719	756	732
Eastern	54,435	54,593	63,131	Utah	388	472	358
				Wash.	28,758	27,000	27,216
Ohio	4,998	6,000	6,300	Oreg.	3,414	2,471	2,774
Ind.	1,576	2,230	1,392	Calif.	7,872	7,735	6,061
Ill.	3,071	3,410	2,970	Western	46,715	42,768	40,867
Mich.	7,899	8,000	9,488	36 States	123,798	122,059	128,386

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each States and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 1934-41 revised. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

Table 2 .- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1930-39, annual 1941, and preliminary 1942 1/

Division	Average 1930-39	1941	Preliminary 1942	Division	Average 1930-39	1941	Preliminary 1942
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	287	209	245	W. South Central	3,605	6,593	4,759
Middle Atlantic.	4,232	4,689	4,614	Mountain	1,968	2,733	2,271
E. North Central.	4,556	8,040	3,865	Pacific	24,583	25,173	30,396
W. North Central.	933	1,211	585	California	23,006	22,751	27,710
South Atlantic .	10,480	2/17,995	15,545	Clingstone ..	15,143	13,834	17,793
E. South Central.	4,058	7,808	3,218	Freestone ...	7,863	8,917	9,917
				United States.	54,706	74,451	65,498

1/ For some States in certain years, production estimates include some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Illinois 168, North Carolina 300, South Carolina 600, and Georgia 640. 2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bushels): Virginia 100, South Carolina 300, and Georgia 320.

Table 3 .- Apples, Washington: Weighted auction price per box, specified varieities, extra fancy grade, New York and Chicago, 1942 with comparisons

Market and week ended	Delicious 1941	Delicious 1942	Jonathan 1941	Jonathan 1942	Rome Beauty 1941	Rome Beauty 1942	All leading varieties 1/ 1941	All leading varieties 1/ 1942
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Sept. 18	2.59	---			---	---	2.39	---
25	2.47	---			---	---	2.39	2.60
Oct. 2	2.38	3.05			---	---	2.33	3.00
9	2.13	2.81			2.17	---	2.03	2.75
16	2.11	2.59			2.02	2.71	2.02	2.52
Chicago								
Sept. 18	2.36	---	2.34	---	---	---	2.19	2.63
25	2.29	---	2.08	---	---	---	2.15	2.73
Oct. 2	2.25	2.80	1.81	2.79	2.11	---	1.98	2.73
9	2.08	2.59	1.90	2.31	1.97	---	1.93	2.42
16	1.97	2.44	1.80	2.32	1.95	2.34	1.85	2.21

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

1/ Includes all grades of leading varieties from Western States.

Table 4 .- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1930-39, annual 1941, and indicated 1942 1/

Division	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated 1942	Pacific Coast	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated 1942
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England ...	165	152	166	Wash., total ..	5,537	2/ 6,954	6,662
Middle Atlantic	1,964	1,242	1,789	Bartlett	3,766	5,200	5,063
E.North Central	2,468	2,415	2,311	Other	1,771	2/ 1,754	1,599
W.North Central	595	527	680	Ore., total ...	3,307	2/ 4,050	4,379
South Atlantic	1,240	1,692	2,036	Bartlett	1,294	1,774	1,915
E.South Central	975	1,742	1,594	Other	2,013	2/ 2,276	2,464
W.South Central	727	1,004	1,176	Calif., total .	9,842	9,292	9,293
Mountain	434	463	336	Bartlett	8,576	8,584	8,376
Pacific	18,686	20,296	20,334	Other	1,267	708	917
				United States .	27,253	29,533	30,472

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, estimates of such quantities included 10,000 bushels in Pennsylvania and 50,000 bushels of "other varieties" in Oregon.
2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bushels): Washington "other" 84, Oregon "other" 80.

Table 5 .-Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, New York and Chicago, 1942, with comparisons

Market and period	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York						
Month						
July	2.65	4.08	---	---	---	---
Aug.	2.78	3.95	---	---	1.62	---
Sept.	3.00	3.86	2.58	3.69	2.49	3.17
Week ended						
Sept. 18	3.24	3.72	2.66	3.82	2.62	---
25	3.20	4.20	2.65	---	2.63	2.90
Oct. 2	3.06	3.90	2.55	3.24	2.44	3.13
9	2.75	3.28	2.31	2.70	2.23	2.61
16	2.78	2.87	2.50	2.55	2.44	2.61
Chicago						
Month						
July	2.67	3.68	---	---	---	---
Aug.	2.73	3.91	---	---	---	---
Sept.	2.81	3.66	2.18	3.32	2.21	---
Week ended						
Sept. 18	2.91	3.86	2.30	---	2.21	---
25	2.88	3.99	2.03	3.57	---	---
Oct. 2	2.92	3.54	---	3.28	---	---
9	2.61	3.19	2.19	2.93	2.06	2.14
16	2.04	2.99	2.18	2.63	2.46	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 6.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1930-39, annual 1939-41 and indicated 1942

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average 1930-39	1939	1940	1941	Indicated 1942
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges:					
California, all	37,198	44,425	49,478	51,262	—
Valencias	21,395	26,904	30,006	29,520	—
Navels and miscellaneous	15,803	17,521	19,472	21,742	18,980
Florida, all	21,290	28,000	30,900	29,200	35,700
Early and midseason	2/12,521	15,600	15,800	15,100	17,200
Valencias	2/ 8,321	10,000	12,400	12,000	15,000
Tangerines	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100	3,500
Texas	1,157	2,360	2,650	2,850	2,900
Arizona	309	595	528	660	700
Louisiana	275	228	253	192	340
Five States 3/	60,179	75,608	83,809	84,164	—
Grapefruit:					
Florida, all	14,760	15,900	24,800	19,400	25,100
Seedless	2/ 5,250	6,500	8,500	7,000	8,500
Other	2/10,393	9,400	16,300	12,400	16,600
Texas	6,350	14,400	13,650	14,500	15,900
Arizona	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,450	2,835
California, all	1,768	1,992	1,983	3,181	—
Desert Valleys	789	1,087	960	1,343	1,320
Other	979	905	1,023	1,838	—
Four States 3/	24,383	35,192	43,083	40,531	—
Lemons:					
California 3/	8,815	11,983	17,099	12,006	—
Limes:					
Florida	37	95	80	120	—

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Sept. 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 pounds net and grapefruit 60 pounds; in Florida and other States oranges 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons about 76 pounds net.

Table 7 .- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, New York and Chicago, 1942 with comparisons

Market and period	Seedless		Malaga		Ribier		Tokay	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York -								
Month								
July	2.69	3.88	2.15	3.19	3.44	4.25	---	---
Aug.	1.71	2.74	1.18	2.02	2.29	3.02	2.07	---
Sept.	1.45	2.13	1.31	1.74	1.84	2.43	1.48	2.26
Week								
Sept. 18 ..	1.53	2.21	1.38	1.54	1.87	2.33	1.45	2.62
25 ..	1.38	2.25	1.28	2.12	1.82	2.53	1.50	2.23
Oct. 2 ..	1.54	2.00	1.28	1.65	1.91	2.38	1.66	2.13
9 ..	1.86	1.88	1.33	1.34	1.88	1.93	1.61	1.92
16 ..	1.75	2.08	1.22	1.33	2.12	1.80	1.36	1.72
Chicago -								
Month								
July	2.23	3.63	---	---	3.37	4.49	---	---
Aug.	1.62	2.53	1.18	1.96	2.20	3.31	2.25	---
Sept.	1.39	2.03	1.29	1.68	1.66	2.31	1.46	2.24
Week								
Sept. 18 ..	1.32	2.13	1.23	1.76	1.68	2.34	1.36	2.52
25 ..	1.61	2.34	1.42	1.69	2.20	2.53	1.48	2.05
Oct. 2 ..	1.47	1.98	1.32	1.60	1.85	2.25	1.60	2.07
9 ..	1.57	1.92	1.13	1.40	1.59	1.92	1.60	1.78
16 ..	1.76	2.22	1.19	1.37	1.85	1.82	1.28	1.55

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section, and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 8 .- Grapes: Production in most important States, average 1930-39, annual 1941, and indicated 1942 1/

State	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated 1942	State	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated 1942
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	70,860	47,600	66,300	California			
Pennsylvania ..	20,430	13,500	20,000	varieties:			
Ohio	27,550	14,800	22,700	Wine	487,700	549,000	544,000
Illinois	5,660	4,300	4,000	Raisin	1,157,200	1516,000	1326,000
Michigan	53,910	26,700	36,800	Dried 2/ ..	215,600	209,000	---
Missouri	8,850	7,700	7,200	Not dried .	294,800	680,000	---
North Carolina	5,970	5,800	6,600	Table	345,900	482,000	437,000
Arkansas	9,610	10,700	8,400	Total Calif.	1,990,800	2547,000	2307,000
Washington ...	6,000	12,800	15,000	34 other States	46,631	37,630	40,930
				United States.	2,246,271	2728,530	2534,930

1/ 1930-41 revised. For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis; 1 ton of dried raisins is equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 9.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, August to October 1941 and 1942 1/

Week ended	1941				1942			
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.-Ariz.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Aug. 1	---	---	103	103	---	---	101	101
8	---	---	117	117	---	---	105	105
15	---	---	100	100	---	---	137	137
22	---	---	64	64	---	---	123	123
29	---	---	42	42	---	---	109	109
Sept. 5	---	---	27	27	1	---	78	79
12	1	---	32	33	---	---	86	86
19	---	---	20	20	---	---	82	82
26	---	---	12	12	---	---	56	56
Oct. 3	2	7	6	15	3	4	38	45
10	95	177	4	276	174	253	20	447
17	515	446	14	975	563	577	3	1,143

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.
1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision.

Table 10.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, August to October 1941 and 1942 1/

Week ended	1941				1942			
	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Fla.	Tex.	Total	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Fla.	Tex.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Aug. 1	1,914	5	---	1,919	1,981	9	---	1,990
8	1,812	---	---	1,812	1,735	2	---	1,737
15	1,888	---	---	1,888	1,708	---	---	1,708
22	1,593	---	---	1,593	1,899	---	---	1,899
29	1,645	---	---	1,645	1,790	---	---	1,790
Sept. 5	1,319	---	---	1,319	1,678	---	---	1,678
12	1,714	---	---	1,714	1,530	---	---	1,530
19	1,653	---	---	1,653	1,748	---	---	1,748
26	1,788	---	---	1,788	1,692	---	---	1,692
Oct. 3	1,688	---	---	1,688	1,600	---	---	1,600
10	1,783	---	8	1,791	1,482	9	60	1,551
17	1,597	15	45	1,657	1,280	46	138	1,464

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.
1/ Rail, boat and truck. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision.

Table 11.- Plums and prunes: Production, average 1930-39, annual 1941, and preliminary 1942; also utilization of prunes, average 1930-39, annual 1941 and preliminary 1942

Commodity and State	Plums and prunes: production 1/ Average 1930-39	1941	Preliminary 1942	Utilization and State	Prunes: used fresh, canned, and dried 1/ Average 1930-39	1941	Preliminary 1942
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
	Fresh basis 2/				Fresh basis		
Plums:				Used fresh:			
Mich.	5,370	6,900	5,300	Wash.	13,680	10,600	13,900
Calif.	64,600	71,000	79,000	Ore.	16,680	13,800	19,000
Prunes:							
Idaho	17,640	21,000	17,800	Canned: 5/			
Wash., all	32,310	21,900	24,600	Wash.	5,120	9,300	8,100
E. Wash.	13,560	3/14,800	17,200	Ore.	16,260	29,600	21,700
W. Wash.	18,750	7,100	7,400				
Ore., all	110,490	69,400	76,300		Dry basis 6/		
E. Ore.	12,620	15,400	15,300	Dried:			
W. Ore.	97,870	3/54,000	61,000	Wash.	2,940	400	200
	Dry basis			Ore.	21,780	6,500	8,000
Calif.	207,100	177,000	174,000				

1/ 1930-41 revised. The estimates of utilization of prunes (right-hand portion of this table) include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, estimate of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California 5,000; prunes, eastern Oregon 500; in 1942, prunes, western Washington 1,800, western Oregon 10,000. 3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (tons): Eastern Washington 500, western Oregon 2,800. 4/ In California the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 tons of fresh fruit to 1 ton of dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1941, the equivalent of 11,000 tons of dried prunes was not harvested on account of market conditions. 5/ Includes small quantities for cold packing. 6/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 tons of fresh fruit to 1 ton of dried.

Table 12.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, June-October 1941 and 1942

Market and month	Oranges: California Valencias 1941	Oranges: California Valencias 1942	Oranges: Florida 1941	Oranges: Florida 1942	Grapefruit: California 1941	Grapefruit: California 1942	Grapefruit: Florida 1941	Grapefruit: Florida 1942	Lemons: California 1941	Lemons: California 1942
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
June	2.87	4.07	2.61	3.54	2.99	3.08	2.67	3.86	4.58	3.85
July	3.46	4.52	2.68	3.70	2.55	2.72	1.88	2.98	4.90	4.19
Aug.	4.21	4.43	4.37	4.68	3.59	3.96	---	---	4.74	4.66
Sept.	4.02	4.54	---	---	3.30	4.74	---	---	3.99	5.69
Oct. 1/	4.67	5.61	---	4.31	---	4.81	---	3.65	4.17	5.04
Chicago:										
June	2.84	4.09	2.71	3.56	2.49	2.95	2.41	3.11	4.30	4.03
July	3.60	4.15	2.87	3.61	2.30	2.45	---	2.49	5.11	4.26
Aug.	4.12	4.31	---	---	3.44	3.56	---	---	5.03	4.56
Sept.	4.00	4.43	---	---	4.15	4.32	---	---	4.00	5.44
Oct. 1/	4.67	5.35	---	---	5.36	4.20	2.85	3.21	4.63	4.89

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.
1/ Average of first 2 weeks.

Table 13.- Pecans, production by States, annual 1941 and indicated 1942

State	All varieties		Improved varieties 1/		Wild or seedling varieties	
	1941	Indicated 1942	1941	Indicated 1942	1941	Indicated 1942
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Illinois ...	887	592	27	12	860	580
Missouri ...	1,740	775	88	31	1,652	744
North Carolina ..	3,290	3,234	3,000	2,911	290	323
South Carolina ..	3,069	3,230	2,670	2,746	399	484
Georgia	26,220	29,260	22,549	25,164	3,671	4,096
Florida	4,672	4,536	2,616	2,540	2,056	1,996
Alabama	12,160	11,410	9,971	9,014	2,189	2,396
Mississippi.	6,890	6,681	3,927	3,741	2,963	2,940
Arkansas ...	4,260	3,816	682	572	3,578	3,244
Louisiana ..	5,600	6,016	1,400	1,684	4,200	4,332
Oklahoma ...	30,600	8,000	1,224	560	29,376	7,440
Texas	22,100	10,350	2,873	932	19,227	9,418
12 States.	121,488	87,900	51,027	49,907	70,461	37,993

1/ Budded, grafted or top-worked varieties.

Table 14.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on October 1, annual 1941 and 1942, production, annual 1941 and indicated 1942

Crop and State	Condition Oct. 1		Production	
	1941	1942	1941	Indicated 1942
	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons
Apricots:				
California	1/ 57	1/ 62	198,000	213,000
Washington	1/ 79	1/ 90	14,600	17,100
Utah	----	1/ 28	1,300	3,100
3 States	1/ 58	1/ 62	213,900	233,200
Figs:				
California				
Dried	72	81	2/ 33,500	---
Not dried			19,000	---
Olives:				
California	52	60	55,000	---
Almonds:				
California	26	70	6,000	22,000
Walnuts:				
California	78	79	63,000	61,000
Oregon	78	45	7,000	4,000
2 States	78	75	70,000	65,000
Filberts:				
Oregon	87	72	4,900	4,320
Washington	92	75	850	730
2 States	88	72	5,750	5,050
Avocados:				
Florida	1/ 55	1/ 48	1,250	
Pineapples:			Boxes 3/	
Florida	1/ 64	1/ 73	12,000	

1/ Production in percentage of a full crop. 2/ Dry basis. 3/ Boxes of approximately 70 pounds. net weight.

Table 15.- Strawberries: Acreage intended for picking in 1943

Group and State	10-year average 1931-40	1942	Intended 1943
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Early (1)			
Florida	8,170	5,000	2,800
Early (2)			
Alabama	3,700	3,600	2,900
Louisiana	20,040	21,000	16,000
Mississippi	670	300	330
Texas	2,310	1,400	1,000
Group total	26,720	26,300	20,230
Second early			
Arkansas	17,390	21,000	17,000
California southern district	1,890	2,250	1,000
Georgia	430	---	---
North Carolina	7,830	6,800	5,000
South Carolina	490	400	440
Tennessee	17,650	15,000	12,000
Virginia	7,250	7,000	4,900
Group total	52,930	52,450	40,340
Intermediate			
California other	3,210	3,370	1,000
Delaware	4,810	2,200	1,900
Illinois	5,990	7,600	6,600
Kansas	1,160	1,400	1,400
Kentucky	8,140	8,300	6,600
Maryland	7,460	5,100	4,600
Missouri	6,830	5,400	4,400
New Jersey	3,880	4,100	3,700
Oklahoma	1,010	1,400	1,200
Group total	42,490	38,870	31,400
Late (1)			
Indiana	3,160	2,600	2,200
Ohio	4,470	4,500	4,200
Oregon	11,620	12,500	9,600
Washington	7,640	7,000	5,500
Group total	26,890	26,600	21,500
Late (2)			
Iowa	1,080	1,000	1,300
Michigan	11,740	8,640	8,030
New York	3,880	4,200	3,800
Pennsylvania	4,400	3,900	3,800
Utah	1,190	1,200	1,200
Wisconsin	2,410	3,600	3,600
Group total	24,700	22,540	21,730
Total all States	181,900	171,760	138,000

Table 16.-Apples and pears: Cold-storage holdings, by geographic divisions, October 1, 1942

Commodity and container	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples:										
Barrels	---	8	---	---	20	1	---	---	---	29
Western boxes	3	18	20	2	53	---	3	1	704	804
Eastern boxes	1,085	4,034	363	10	455	11	---	---	---	5,958
Bushel baskets	7	794	728	279	1,200	35	18	---	---	3,061
Total, bushels	1,095	4,870	1,111	291	1,768	49	21	1	704	9,910
Pears:										
Bartletts										
Packed boxes	1	9	4	---	6	---	1	---	364	385
Loose boxes	1	60	---	---	---	---	---	1	1,240	1,302
All other varieties .										
Boxes	---	53	40	1	---	---	---	1	1,639	1,734
Bushel baskets	2	148	9	---	2	---	---	---	---	161
Total, bushels	4	270	53	1	8	---	1	2	3,243	3,582

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Table 17.- Cranberries: Production, average 1930-39, annual 1941, and indicated 1942

State	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated 1942
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	412,400	500,000	490,000
New Jersey	105,700	80,000	100,000
Wisconsin	68,600	99,000	105,000
Washington	12,330	36,000	36,800
Oregon	4,650	10,200	11,000
Five States	603,680	725,200	742,800

Table 18.- Apples and pears: Cold-storage holdings, October 1, 1942, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Oct. 1, 5-yr. av. 1937-41	Oct. 1, 1941	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples	Barrel	95	25	---	29
Apples	Western box	2,494	3,909	---	804
Apples	Eastern box	1/	4,353	---	5,958
Apples	Bushel basket	6,295	1,965	---	3,061
Total apples ...	Bushel	9,074	10,302	---	2/ 9,910
Pears, Bartlett ...	Packed box	179	198	---	385
Pears, Bartlett ...	Loose box	653	710	---	1,302
Pears, all other varieties	Box	2,627	3,157	---	1,734
Pears	Bushel basket	152	114	---	161
Total pears	Bushel	3,611	4,179	---	3,582

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

1/ Previously included with bushel baskets.

2/ Includes 401,000 bushels owned by the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Table 19.- Frozen fruits: Cold-storage holdings, by varieties, October 1, 1942, with comparisons

Commodity	Oct. 1, 5-yr. av. 1937-41	Oct. 1, 1941	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Blackberries	Data for these earlier years not available	8,573	6,680	9,681
Blueberries		4,678	5,786	6,758
Cherries		38,543	47,981	45,003
Young Logan and similar berries		5,365	6,401	5,945
Raspberries		18,439	20,850	20,093
Strawberries		59,654	52,961	49,431
Other fruits		44,412	31,612	45,274
Classification not reported		31,839	35,496	40,153
Total	159,629	211,503	207,767	222,338

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Table 20.- Frozen fruits: Cold-storage holdings, by geographic divisions, October 1, 1942

Commodity	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Moun-tain	Pacific	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
In small containers:										
Blackberries	1	99	216	9	7	---	---	---	250	582
Blueberries	179	555	987	103	26	---	1	---	4	1,855
Cherries	51	1,852	816	102	63	8	9	56	622	3,579
Young, Logan, and similar berries	—	17	395	26	9	—	12	15	1,323	1,797
Raspberries	142	208	416	141	105	5	6	33	581	1,637
Strawberries	896	1,893	2,480	531	569	254	360	380	2,918	10,281
Other fruits	240	2,348	1,896	198	255	248	80	19	1,673	6,957
Total	1,509	6,972	7,206	1,110	1,034	515	468	503	7,371	26,688
In bulk or large containers:										
Blackberries	21	810	520	356	438	167	124	8	6,655	9,099
Blueberries	1,356	2,061	1,134	294	32	1	6	---	19	4,903
Cherries	362	24,258	10,750	2,028	524	262	181	1,712	1,347	41,424
Young, Logan, and similar berries	68	64	657	124	---	2	41	32	3,160	4,148
Raspberries	2,420	5,008	4,147	616	69	88	24	5	6,079	18,456
Strawberries	2,798	11,637	7,552	2,146	2,730	674	1,752	278	9,583	39,150
Other fruits	410	22,547	19,824	2,276	1,356	1,145	747	1,260	28,905	78,470
Total	7,435	66,385	44,584	7,840	5,149	2,339	2,875	3,295	55,748	195,650
Total, all containers:										
Blackberries	22	909	736	365	445	167	124	8	6,905	9,681
Blueberries	1,535	2,616	2,121	397	58	1	7	---	23	6,758
Cherries	413	26,110	11,566	2,130	587	270	190	1,768	1,969	45,003
Young, Logan, and similar berries	68	81	1,052	150	9	2	53	47	4,483	5,945
Raspberries	2,562	5,216	4,563	757	174	93	30	38	6,660	20,093
Strawberries	3,694	13,530	10,032	2,677	3,299	928	2,112	658	12,501	49,431
Other fruits	650	24,895	21,720	2,474	1,611	1,393	827	1,279	30,578	85,427
Total	8,944	73,357	51,790	8,950	6,183	2,854	3,343	3,798	63,119	222,338

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

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